Tagged | US 5801696 | Tag: S,T5 | Doc: 25/28 (SORTED) | "Full" 10/15 (Total images 15)

pointing device in order to establish which queue in the first set should receive that event.

File Edit View Tools Window Help

An enhancement used in preferred embodiments of the present invention involves the use of logical events rather than actual events. With this approach, the events stored by the routing means in the first and second sets of queues are logical events rather than the actual events entered via the specific input devices. The incorporation in the preferred embodiment of logical events allows devices to be changed without specific changes to applications. Any new device is classified as either 'keyboard-like' or 'pointer-like' and the events handled accordingly.

From the above, it is apparent that the present invention uses a hybrid queue to handle user events in a GUI system. The problems of system lockup, extra user effort, and the inability to provide a 'type shead' facility, are avoided. Input 15 devices are divided into two categories: keyboard-like (or non-pointing) devices where the input contains no positional information; and pointing devices, such as a mouse or stylus, that have positional information attached to each event. For input from pointing devices, a queue is built for each 20 window on the system. For input from keyboard-like devices, the system according to the invention simulates a single queue for each type of keyboard-like device, these queues being transferrable between the various windows of the GUI system. This approach provides a system with type 25 shead capabilities, whilst the presence of multiple queues prevents lock up by a badly written application.

The present invention will be described further, by way of example only, with reference to a preferred embediment thereof as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in 30 which:

FIG. 1 filiustrates how events are handled in a synchronous event handling system according to the prior art;

FIG. 2 illustrates how events are handled in an asynchronous event handling system according to the prior art; 25

FIG. 3 illustrates how events are handled in a system according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention:

FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating a system according to the present invention;

FIGS. SA and SB are flow diagrams illustrating how events are received and handled by the dispatcher of the system according to the preferred embodiment; and

FIG. 6 is a flow diagram illustrating how an application processes events stored on the various queues by the system 45 of the preferred embodiment.

Before discussing the preferred embodiment of the present invention in detail, the following overview of a system according to the preferred embodiment will be given. In the following description a 'heyboard-like' device may be so considered to be one that sends a stream of character input to the system. As well as actual keyboards other devices may behave like keyboards. For example, a speech recognition device may turn spoken words into sequences of keystrokes.

In the system of the preferred embodiment, a queue is an initially assigned to each keyboard-like device connected to the system. For each keyboard-like device, the associated queue handles keystrokes in a FIFO manner. The output from each of these queues will be directed to one particular window at any specified moment in time, but such queues so are transferable between the vacious windows. As with many current systems the window which is receiving input is said to have "focus". Hence, for example, at any moment in time only one window will have keyboard focus and so be able to receive typed input from the keyboard. At the same 65 moment in time another window may have speech focus and so be able to receive spoken input.

In the preferred embodiment, to provide for events from pointing devices that, in contrast to keyboard-like devices, include positional information, a single FIFO queue is provided for each window on the system. The events from each pointing device (eg. a mouse, a stylus, etc) are directed to the queue associated with the window that is identified by the coordinates of the event.

PIG. 3 illustrates the manner in which events are handled in a system according to the preferred embodiment of the invention. As in the prior art examples described with reference to FIGS. 1 and 2, Application A 10 has three windows 11, 12, 13 associated therewith and Application B 20 has one. As with the asynchronous case, every event (irrespective of the originating input device) is passed straight to a dispatcher 100, rather than being placed on a queue first. However the dispetcher 100 in this case decides whether the event has originated from a pointing device or a non-pointing device before deciding where to send the event for processing. If the event has originated from a pointing device, the positional information included in that event is used to determine which window the event was directed to, and the event is then sent to a queue that is established to receive events from pointing devices directed to that window. If on the other hand the event has come from a keyboard-like device, then the event is directed to the queue that is associated with that particular keyboard-like device. As mentioned before this queue our be transferred between the various windows as and when required; the manner in which this is done in the preferred embodiment will be discussed in more detail later.

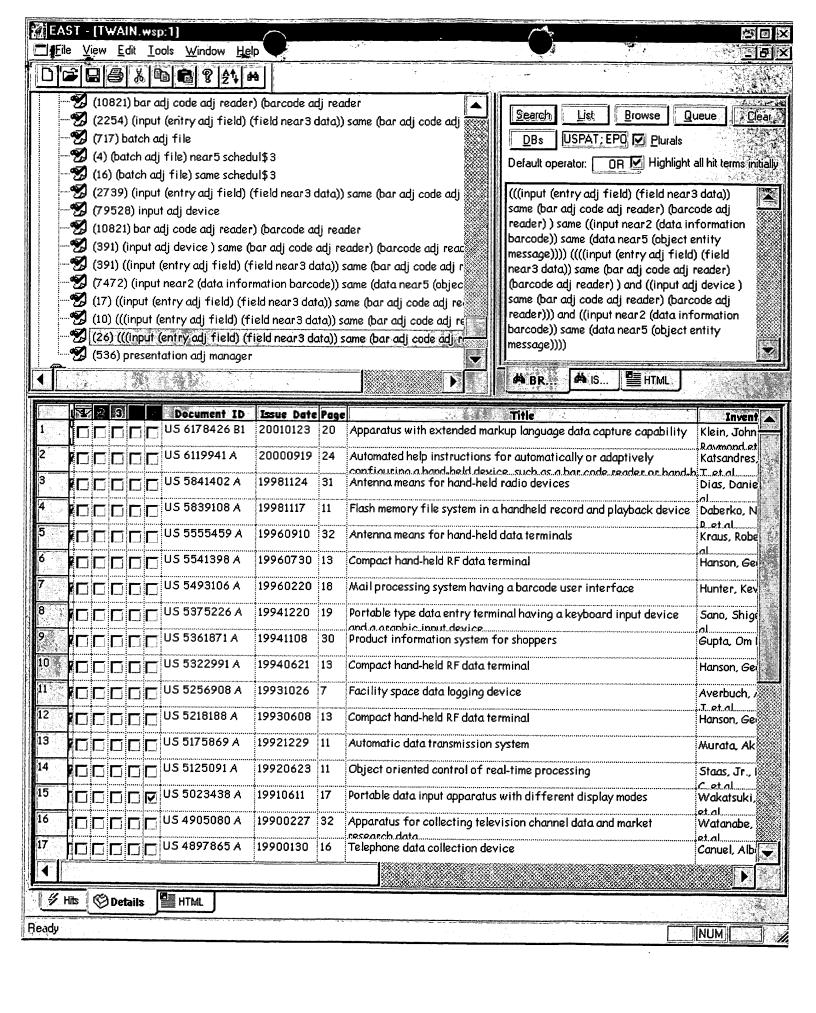
In the FIG. 3 example, Application B is currently receiving input and the dispatcher 100 is directing input to queues 110 and 115 associated with that application. Queue 110 may, for example, be the queue permanently associated with Application B's window for the storage of events from pointing devices that are directed to that window, whilst queue 115 may be a queue for a keyboard device which is currently associated with Application B's window.

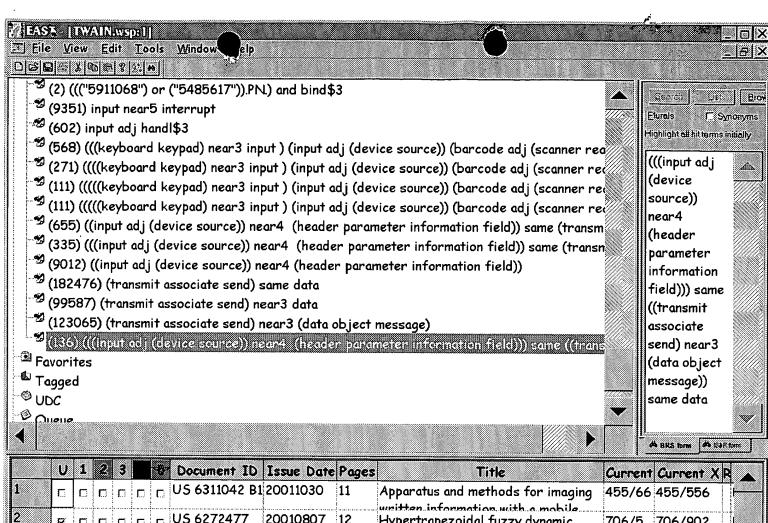
When a queue for a keyboard-like device is transferred, then in the preferred embodiment of the invention, the carrest queue is closed to prevent any further events from that keyboard-like device being added to it, and a new queue for that keyboard-like device is established. Depending on the situation, ownership of the closed queue may or may not be transferred to the window taking ownership of the new queue. The main thing is that, in any instance, there is only one open queue for any particular keyboard-like device, the dispatcher 190 having access to information identifying the location of such open queues.

With regards to the queues established for pointing devices, these queues are always associated with specific windows and are not transferred between windows. Hence it is not necessary to have only one such queue open at any one time (although in the preferred embodiment the system does only keep one queue open to receive input from pointing devices). Thus Application A and Application B could both simultaneously have queues open to receive input from the mouse, this being a pointing device. However they will not both simultaneously have queues open for the keyboard, since this is a non-pointing device and as such there is a single open queue associated with that device (unlike pointing devices where the open queue(s) is/are associated with specific windows rather than the device).

The closed quenes can still be used by the applications with which they are associated, thereby allowing an application to process events directed to it by a particular device before the queue was closed (the queue being closed

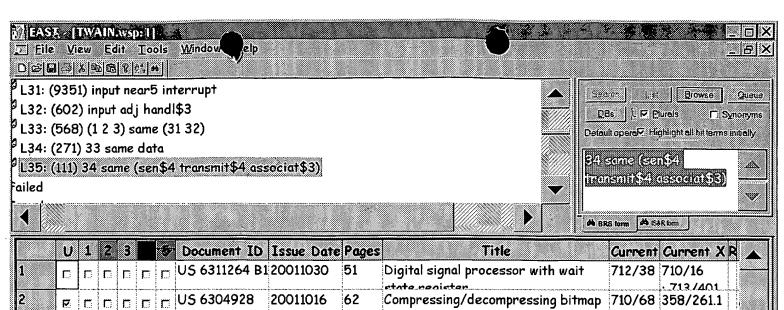
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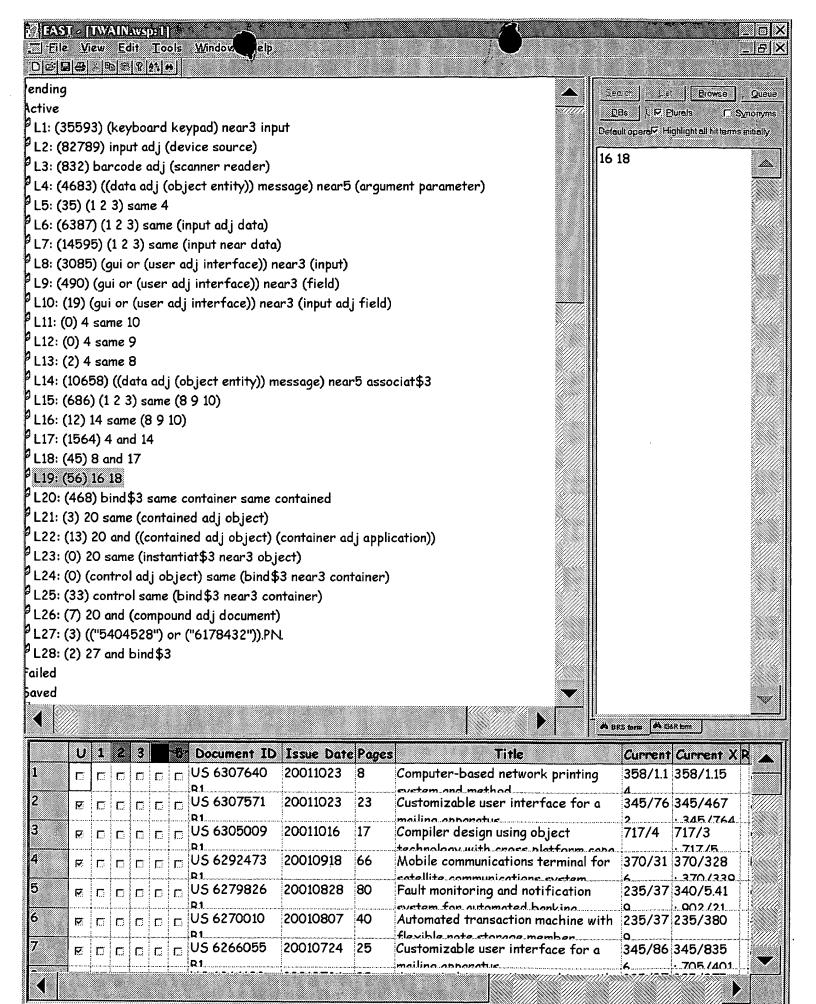
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5						i	US 6246400 p1		21	Device for controlling remote	345/72 1	
7						j	US 6240444 p1		25	Internet web page sharing	709/20 5	709/320
3							US 6219537 R1		8	Apparatus and method for an	:	348/460 - 348/461
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5							US 6154788 A			Multi-function module incorporating		710/10 - 710/11
							US 6151640 A			Control I/O module having the ability		.700/240
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	<u> </u>	Г	П		П	П	US 6311264 B1	20011030	51	Digital signal processor with wait	712/38	710/16 · 713/401
	P	Г	п	n	П	Г	US 6304928	20011016	62	Compressing/decompressing bitmap	710/68	358/261.1
	R	Г	Г		Г	Г	US 6292857	20010918	13	Method and mechanism for	710/54	358/261 382/187
	P	Г	П		r	n	US 6285363	20010904	50	Method and system for sharing	345/75	. 382/180
	R	Г	Г	С	г	Г	US 6282697	20010828	21	computer processing and	1 717/1	709/201
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•	V	Г	Г	Г	Г	Г	US 6268855	20010731	47	Method and system for sharing	345/78	345/2.1
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2	₽.	Г	Б	Г	Г	Г	US 6216177 B1	20010410	62	Method for transmitting text data	710/6	. 709/213 345/522
.3	R	Г	Г		С	С	US 6198820	20010306	18	for shared application between finet Portable remote terminal apparatus	379/41	455/550
4	V	П	П	r	Г	Г	US 6167439 A	20001226	60	Data retrieval, manipulation and	:	. 455/574 358/408
5	V	Г	С	С	Г	Г	US 6163312 A	20001219	28	transmission with facsimile images. Portable radio information terminal,		340/7.55
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21	V	Г	П	П	П	Г	US 5907714 A	19990525	65	• •	त्र 712/23	712/205
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:3	₽.	П	П	Г	г	С	US 5893155 A	19990406	48	Cache memory for efficient data	5 711/144	711/141
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